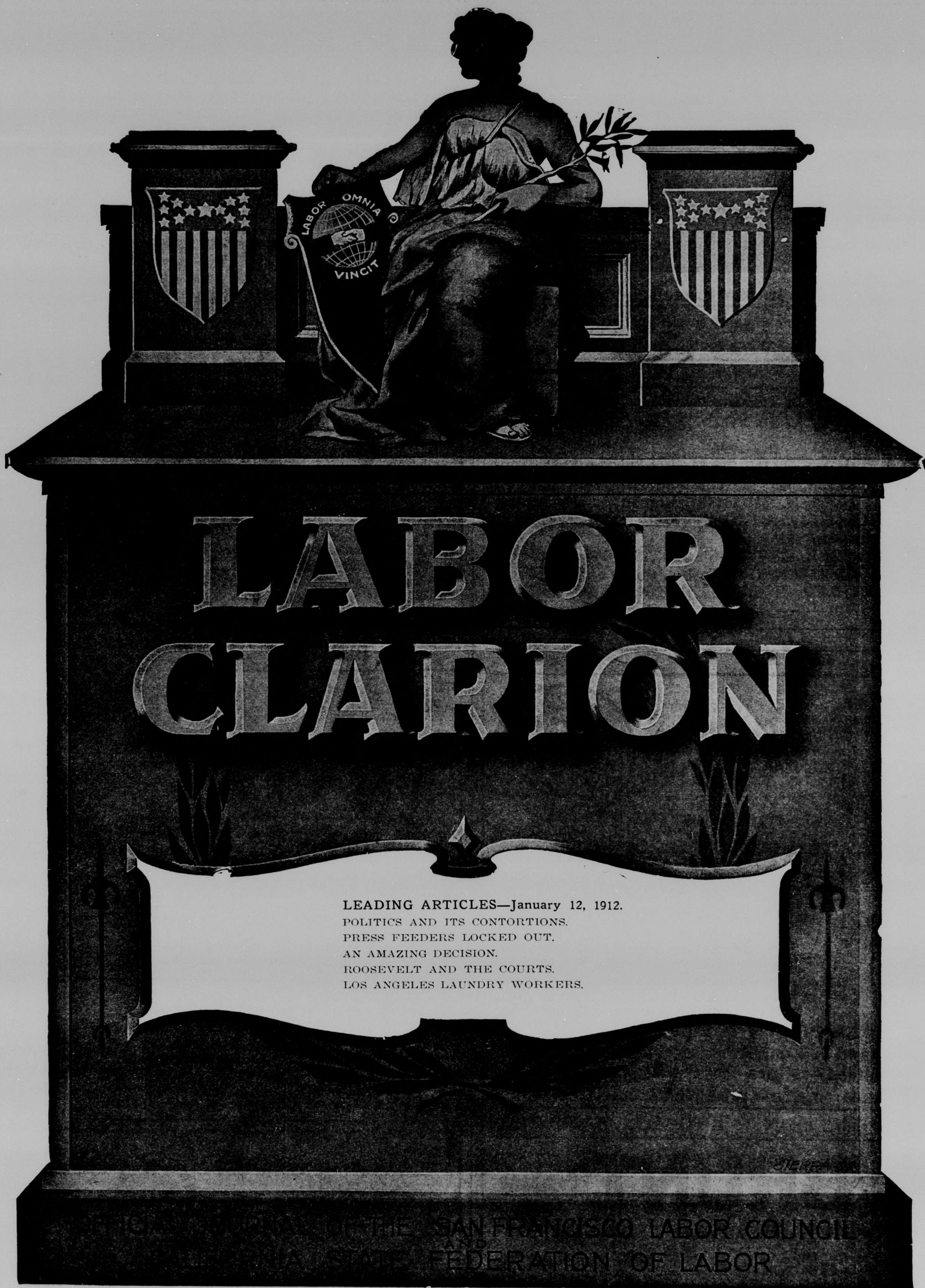




LEADING ARTICLES—January 12, 1912.
POLITICS AND ITS CONTORTIONS.
PRESS FEEDERS LOCKED OUT.
AN AMAZING DECISION.
ROOSEVELT AND THE COURTS.
LOS ANGELES LAUNDRY WORKERS.

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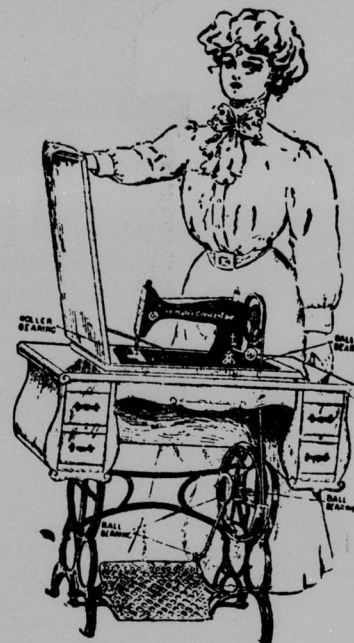
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1912.

No. 48

POLITICS AND SOME OF ITS CONTORTIONS

In the Modesto "Herald" of December 28th last, our young friend, Leon Yanckwich, thus summarizes his impressions of the Legislature: "In concluding a review of the work of the regular session, the writer said that it was the 'people's' Legislature. What happened at the extra session confirms this belief. It may, however, be stated that there was a stronger spirit of conservatism at the extra session than at the regular session. Utterances were made that would not have been made at the regular session, and amendments were offered to bills embodying principles that would have been considered sacred. The floor leader of the Senate—Boynton—had to admit, during the debate on the conservation bill, that he heard sentiments upon the floor that would have been considered treasonable eight months ago. Whether this indicates a weakening of the progressive spirit and is indicative of a possible reaction at the polls next year, is hard to tell."

Note the last query; how little it sounds like the Leon labor knew only eight months ago! Then, legal theories alone were uppermost in his mind, and it was delightful to behold his eagerness to apply them in the formulation of statutes for the benefit of the workers in the big and dirty cities of the State. But times change, and we with them. Leon also has changed a little; just enough for a few of us to notice it.

The practical side of public life must sooner or later have an inning in every lawyer's daily mail and experience; just as it will happen to men in all other walks of life. Coming back from his labors at the last session, Leon found, no doubt, that his home town was less enthusiastic than his new-found labor friends over his work at Sacramento. A farming community can see little virtue in an eight-hour law for women, and to hold a small employer liable for injuries sustained by farm hands during the rush of har-

vesting. So that home-coming taught our friend something, and when he came back again to Sacramento it had unconsciously done its work. There was no large labor lobby to encounter at every turn of the corridors in the capitol, but instead right there in the Assembly went on the daily cooings and evolutions of the country caucus. And, is it any wonder, that he was drawn into the vortex, and fell for it?

Here is a wee bit of the history of the great legislative battle known as the reapportionment of California in 1911. Just an incident illustrating how an Assembly district in the interior of the State was taken care of by the caucus. Stanislaus County has a population of 22,522; this number lacks 7,257 of entitling that county to an Assemblyman. Therefore, if the words of the Constitution are to be adhered to, another adjoining county must be added to Stanislaus, if possible, to make it in population to come "as near as may be" to the number allotted to each of the eighty districts of the State—which is 29,779. Several counties might be joined to Stanislaus, and the difference between the total and the limits of 22,522 and 29,779 would be a good deal less than 7,257, which is the difference between these two numbers. Calaveras, with 9,127, might have been added, or Tuolumne, with 9,979, and although exceeding somewhat the allotted number, the difference would not come anywhere near what was actually done to other counties not under the care of the caucus; and even Merced, with 15,148, could have been joined to Stanislaus, and on the principle of identity of interest, whereof the country members spoke so much, it would have been nothing out of the way to have both those counties represented by one Assemblyman. We could mention also Mariposa County, which has only 3,956 people, and which touches Stanislaus County at least in one corner; that may be only a

mathematical point, but it could more easily be interpreted as making it an adjoining county than to interpret the Constitution, as the caucus did, so as to give Los Angeles two entire Assembly districts less than to which it is entitled according to population. As the case stood, any one of these counties mentioned might have been joined with Stanislaus, and no injustice would have been done compared with the injustice of not joining any one of them at all with Stanislaus, but adding it to another country district to help it to make up its required quota of population.

The only thing, thus, that stood between Stanislaus and the constitutionally-fair reapportionment, was the country caucus. Why, then, the necessity of explaining anything further? Practical politics demanded that Stanislaus stand by the caucus; if so, woe there would be to any one from that county who might think otherwise; local patriotism can not overlook such a thing.

It is but human nature to yield to such conditions; no reasonable being can find fault with another such being yielding thereto. And that is just what happened to Leon, only just a little more. Instead of passively submitting to the dictates of his county, he became one of its active supporters. All that he did in that respect is a sealed book to the writer, but to one of his acts two labor lobbyists from San Francisco are able to bear witness. They, the labor lobbyists, say that when the judge was still at dinner, Leon literally took him back to the Assembly to cast his vote when the final deed to give Stanislaus its Assemblyman by itself was consummated.

Thus, unless Stanislaus, like great republics, forgets to laurel its hero, we know there is one man coming back to it who should prove more popular than before in receiving its plaudits for work well and good, done at Sacramento.

PRESSFEEDERS LOCKED OUT

On Monday morning last more than 100 pressfeeders employed in printing offices which hold membership in the Franklin Association of employers were locked out.

The difficulty, it would seem, arose to some extent, through confusion, caused by the fact that the employers, or at least some of them, are members of several different organizations operating under separate and widely-divergent rules. The feeders have contracts with none of the employers' organizations except the Franklin Printing Trades' Association, though members of this association belong to other employers' associations. Out of the confusion, however, all has ended well.

On November 20, 1909, the pressfeeders signed a three-year contract with the Franklin Association which provided for the arbitration of all differences arising between the two organizations.

In November, 1910, the feeders' union, under instructions from their international, admitted to membership in their organization the lithograph feeders, who up to that time had been unorganized. The lithograph feeders had been work-

ing nine hours a day while the type feeders worked but eight hours. The employers granted the reduction in working time at once, but the feeders were working below the wage scale, \$16.50, provided for by the Pressfeeders' Union. This condition, however, was not disturbed until the beginning of the present year, when the union decided that its scale of wages must be observed. The employers in the two printing establishments in which lithograph work is done refused to pay the scale after several conferences, and the employers set up the claim that this was not a case for arbitration, although the agreement says "all differences shall be arbitrated." The feeders then left their work in the two offices involved, namely, the Mysell-Rollins Company and the Union Lithograph Company.

The Franklin Association of employers then issued an ultimatum in which they informed the union that if the feeders did not return to work in the two establishments then out, they would be locked out in every shop in the city. On Monday of this week the employers made good their threat and locked out in the neighborhood of 100 men.

At the meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council on Tuesday evening, Leo Michelson, J. W. Hogan and W. C. Booth were appointed a committee to meet with the Franklin Printing Trades Association in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble.

This committee accompanied by William H. McHugh, representing the International Printing Pressmen's Union, held a lengthy conference with the Franklin Association on Wednesday afternoon and evening.

The conference committee reported the result of their deliberations to a very largely attended meeting of the feeders in Council Hall at the Labor Temple on Wednesday night. The understanding reached by the conference proved to be satisfactory.

The type feeders returned to work on Thursday morning.

This leaves but a very slight hitch concerning the lithograph feeders which will also be adjusted satisfactorily and all will be at work before the end of the week.

REPORT ON EXTRA SESSION.**By Theodore Johnson.**

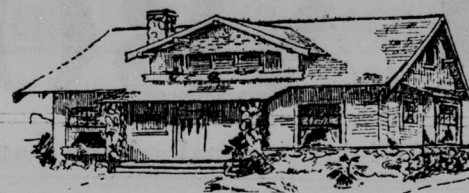
Shanahan's constitutional amendment providing for free text books in public schools caused considerable stir. Having been introduced in both houses, it passed the Assembly without difficulty, after an amendment to extend this aid also to private schools with similar grades had been lost by a vote of 23 ayes and 50 noes. The fight in the Senate lasted a whole week and occasioned some parliamentary bitterness which could well have been avoided. All the Senators from our city were opposed to the measure in the form it was presented, most of them favoring an amendment similar to the one defeated in the Assembly. Curtin and Larkins wanted an amendment to empower the Legislature in the future to reorganize the State Board of Education. A poll of the Senate then revealed the fact that the necessary 27 votes were to be had if Curtin's suggestion was accepted. Roseberry's vote was doubtful, but during the final debate he announced that he would vote for free text books notwithstanding he had received information to the effect that some members of the Assembly would vote against his bills pending there if he should vote against the Shanahan resolution. This he deprecated as an attempt at intimidation, but in spite of this he said it had no influence on his vote. It was then put to a vote and was adopted by 27 votes. Caminetti, who has for ten years or more been waiting to be recorded as voting aye for free text books, happened just then to be out of the Senate chamber, and a call of the Senate did not last long enough to give him his cherished opportunity. The San Francisco delegation had to bear much denunciation for opposing this measure, and Shanahan's charge that it has opposed the policy of organized labor on this question has, no doubt, been deeply felt. So far as your representative knows, the labor movement has not defined its position in this matter altogether clearly and free from doubt. I am not aware that it has drawn any line between public and private schools when indorsing free text books for school children. On the other hand, I am reliably informed that in 1907 the San Francisco Labor Council instructed its legislative agent at Sacramento to work for a free text-book bill that would grant free distribution also to private schools having corresponding grades to the grammar schools. Senator Curtin has also pointed out that Section 2 of Article IV of our State Constitution in plain language states, "that the Legislature shall have power to grant aid to the institutions conducted for the support and maintenance of minor orphans or half-orphans, or abandoned children—such aid to be granted by a uniform rule, and proportioned to the number of inmates in such respective institutions." This is broad enough to permit the free distribution of text books in private orphan asylums that furnish education to children therein. Much of the criticism heaped upon our delegation is for above reasons undeserved; and upon the entire question, it has been well said by one of the staunchest friends of free text books, that the most practical policy to follow is, as it were, to divide the question, and in the course of its evolutionary process permit the people to vote, first, shall we furnish free text books to children in the public schools, and, secondly, if that is tried and found good, shall we extend that aid also to children in private schools.

The so-called Glavis-Pardee conservation bill, promoted by Assemblyman Clark, was defeated in the Assembly. The defeat, in which the San Francisco delegation took a part, was due mainly to the frantic appeals of country members that it would hamper irrigation projects. Another bill, however, which was similar in intent but less drastic, passed the Senate where the period of water appropriation was fixed at fifty years,

although its author, Caminetti, wanted it to be forty years. Our city delegation was by resolution telegraphed from the Board of Supervisors informed as to the correct attitude to take on this subject which affected our Hetch Hetchy water rights, and thereafter it assisted in every way to get a satisfactory measure passed. The Assembly restored the original forty-year provision and amended the bill further so as to improve it, and the Senate concurred. During a debate on this measure when many Senators argued that the conservation policy, too strictly adhered to, would retard the growth of the State, Senator Boynton made a significant remark to the effect that, if any one at the last session had dared to speak in favor of corporations, ever so slightly, it would have been considered treason to the people; for his part he had on this subject the same convictions and had voted for them at the last session, although he had refrained from expressing his sentiments otherwise than by voting. He proposed a thirty-five-year provision, not because he believed in it, but because he thought the Assembly would never consent to fifty years, as he thought it was inclined towards a period not much above twenty-five years. I have quoted Boynton on this matter for no other reason than to show what the corporation view is, and to call labor's attention to the fact that conservation will be one of the great questions to be decided at the next session, when it will behoove labor to insist upon that if water rights are to be given away for long terms, compensating advantages in the interest of the people must be exacted; otherwise, after the State's most valuable rights have been given away, there will be nothing left to conserve for future generations.

The registration laws were among other respects amended so as to do away with the requirement that electors must state their exact age. This feature was adopted prior to the use of an elector's signature as a means of identification, and it should be dispensed with in order to encourage women as much as possible to exercise their right to vote, also to suppress the reprehensible practice of the reactionary press to tabulate and publish the ages of registered women, as was done immediately the suffrage amendment was adopted and began to be enforced.

Senator Roseberry's two bills in aid of employers' liability legislation, Senate Bills 11 and 12, encountered a very stormy voyage through this session. Although of minor importance, they were opposed with as much determination as if a life and death struggle between capital and labor was on. Both bills were amended by the Assembly so as to exempt farmers, dairymen, horticulturists, poultry raisers, and employers in domestic service, from reporting accidental injuries suffered by their employees. It was argued in behalf of these classes of employers that it would be unjust to penalize them for failure to report such accidents, as many of them are ignorant foreigners, uneducated in the ways of expressing facts correctly, do not keep books, and as a rule lack sufficient intelligence to comply with the request to make out a report such as might be required by the Industrial Accident Board. These and similar arguments convinced the majority in the Assembly that it would be very bad indeed to concede anything to the Senate which had accepted these bills as originally proposed. The bills were passed on separately, No. 11 meeting the storm first. While the vote to amend the bill so as to exempt farmers was taken, a call of the house was asked for; this, according to the undemocratic ways of the Assembly, had to be decided by a roll call vote. As this roll call clearly defines that portion of the so-called country caucus which is unalterably opposed to any kind of labor legislation affecting small business, I will give the no-vote on the



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motion to have a call of the house, to wit: Noes—Bennink, Bishop, Bohnett, Brown, Butler, Chandler, Cogswell, Cronin, Crosby, Flint, Freeman, Gaylord, Griffiths, Guill, Hall, Hamilton, Harlan, Held, Hinkle, Hinshaw, Jasper, Jones, Judson, Kehoe, Lynch, Maher, McGowen, Mott, Randall, Rosendale, Stuckenbruck, Tibbits, Wyllie, and Speaker Hewitt. The amendment to exempt the farmers was soon after passed by 40 ayes and 33 noes. The ayes were on this roll call voted by the same members as voted no on the previous motion, with the following changes: The caucus lost the Speaker's vote, but gained the votes of Bliss, Cattell, March, Slater and Stevenot, who had voted against the caucus in demanding a call of the house; the caucus also gained the votes of Mendenhall and Wilson who had not voted before. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment, and the Assembly stubbornly refused to recede. The bill then went into conference, and this being unable to agree, it was sent into free conference. Thereupon the bill came out with the exemption clause stricken out and the penalty reduced simply to a fine not exceeding ten dollars and leaving out the alternative provision for imprisonment. In this shape the bill passed both houses.

Senate Bill No. 12 went through the same rough experience, but did not fare so well in free conference, as it finally passed both houses with the clause exempting farmers, and the other classes of employers named therein, from the operation of the law.

(Continued next week.)

LAWLER AND INVESTIGATION.

By Paul Scharrenberg.

On Tuesday, December 26, 1911, I was subpoenaed to appear before the Federal grand jury at Los Angeles, to testify in behalf of the United States in a case under investigation, details not given.

I was directed to bring with me certain books, checks, vouchers, correspondence, etc., which I proceeded to gather up during the afternoon. I left San Francisco the same day and arrived at Los Angeles, Wednesday, December 27th. After locating at the Hotel Hayward, I reported at the office of the United States District Attorney and was requested to step inside for an interview with Mr. Oscar Lawler, the special prosecutor, who has been detailed to conduct the investigations pertaining to dynamite outrages, etc.

Mr. Lawler asked me if I had brought with me the documents called for in the subpoena. Upon answering in the affirmative, he told me to proceed to the hotel and bring the documents to his office immediately. I asked him in very respectful language if the documents were not intended for the grand jury, thereupon he seemed to lose his temper and assumed a bulldozing attitude, telling me that I was dealing with the United States Government, that I should do as he directed me to do at once, or take the consequences. I told him there was no occasion to try the bulldozing game with me, because it was useless. He continued to berate me and I finally stated that if this was the treatment which witnesses usually received at his hands I would proceed to get legal advice, so that I might have a clear understanding of his power, and act accordingly. Thereupon I walked out of his office and while talking to the reporters in the corridor, was recalled by one of his clerks. Mr. Lawler then stated that he would take me before the grand jury immediately and see if I would continue to refuse bringing the documents to his office. We then went upstairs to the grand jury rooms.

Being under oath not to reveal any of the proceedings transpiring in the grand jury room, I cannot report as to what took place. However, after a few minutes with the grand jury I went

to the hotel and returned directly with the package containing the documents in question, to the session of the grand jury.

The next morning the Los Angeles papers contained accounts to the effect that I had at first refused to bring the books, etc., to the grand jury, but was soon made to see the error of my ways by Mr. Lawler and brought them forthwith. This, of course, is obviously false, as I had never refused to bring the books to the grand jury, and would not have refused to bring them to Mr. Lawler had he treated me in a decent and respectful manner.

After an interview with the grand jury for about an hour I was excused and told to await a second call in the near future. I reported at the grand jury rooms every morning and was kept waiting along with other witnesses in a room provided for that purpose.

On Friday, December 29th, I explained to Mr. Lawler that I had certain pressing work to do in San Francisco, and asked to be excused until Tuesday. He declined, however, to let me go, stating that he would want me on the following day, Saturday. On Saturday morning, indictments were returned against certain labor men, but I was not called upon to testify or needed for any purpose whatsoever. Immediately upon the return of the indictments, many of the witnesses were discharged, and I went to the office of the United States District Attorney and asked whether I was also to be discharged. A clerk in the office said, "Wait a minute and I will ask Mr. McLaren." (Who is a Burns' detective in charge of the work in Los Angeles.) The clerk returned shortly and informed me that I was not to be discharged, but would have to report promptly on Tuesday, January 2, 1912, at 10:00 a. m.

I took a train for San Francisco that afternoon and returning left San Francisco on January 1st, arriving at Los Angeles on Tuesday forenoon, and reported to Mr. McCormick, United States District Attorney. I was not asked a single question, but was told to call again on Thursday, January 4th, at 2:00 p. m. On Thursday, January 4th, I reported to Mr. McCormick, as directed, and was then told that I was to be discharged immediately. I asked Mr. McCormick why I had been kept at Los Angeles for a week when no further questions were to be asked of me. Mr. McCormick stated that he could not tell. I then asked for the return of the documents still in the possession of the grand jury, and he told me that the documents would be returned when they were through with them. I asked him what time I could expect them, as I was anxious to return the funds of the McNamara Defense League to the contributors, and could not do so without the books. He stated that he did not know, and could not tell. I left Los Angeles, Thursday, January 4th, arriving at San Francisco the following forenoon.

I do not wish to criticize the attitude of the gentlemen in charge of this investigation, and certainly have no desire to put any obstacle in their way, but should like to ask these questions:

Would a banker or a captain of industry have been treated in the same manner and kept waiting around the Federal Building for the same length of time, regardless of every plea that he had business of importance to transact? Or does it make some difference with Mr. Lawler whether a witness is a workingman or a capitalist?

January 8, 1912.

MASS MEETING.

On Sunday evening, January 14th, at 8 o'clock, there is to be a big mass meeting under the auspices of the Labor Council and the Socialist Party at Dreamland Rink at which Mayor J. Stitt Wilson of Berkeley will preside. The meeting will be addressed by Job Harriman of Los Angeles and Alexander Irvine, the eloquent Irish orator. There is to be no charge for admission.

People seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves to copy after.—Goldsmith.

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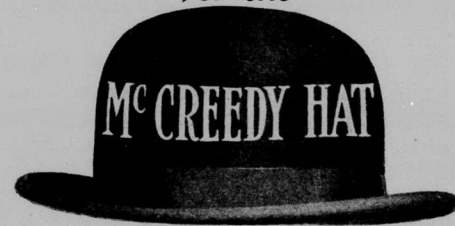
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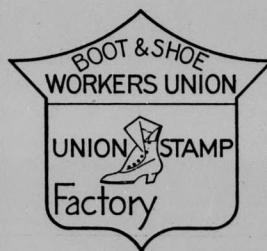


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LESSONS ON MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN. Land Sharks and Banks. By Richard Caverly.

Letter No. 23.

To move into a home of his own, or if for financial reasons, this is not possible, at least to acquire a site in the suburbs, is the ambition of the average workingman.

To supply this want, and in a large measure also to stimulate it, the real estate speculator is always in the field. Real estate business has been so profitable that capitalists of the highest standing, as well as the unscrupulous and crafty, have been attracted to it. It is of the latter that I want to give to the readers of the "Labor Clarion" a few words of warning. The exploitation of undeveloped land on the outskirts of San Francisco is not of recent date, and the brass-band and barbecue and other methods of attracting crowds of people, is not entirely abandoned by land sharks.

The advent of the land shark is not new. A type of men who do not shrink from practices which, while not accountable under the law, are still reprehensible.

The working class, the least able to stand financial loss, often becomes the easy prey of these sharks. Hope of golden profits are held out to induce the purchase of lots on the installment plan. Maps and other printed matter, showing proposed improvements, and reciting the advantages of the property, are distributed by the sharks, who usually select a high-toned name under which they operate. They promise anything the buyer may desire.

The buyer receives a closely-printed contract, to which he places his signature, the meaning of which is beyond his understanding. It protects the seller from prosecution for misrepresentation, and does not safeguard the interests of the buyer, since none of the statements made by the agent is of any value in law. The purchaser continues his monthly payments for an indefinite time, believing all the while that the promised improvements on the property are being made. He thinks, as he has been told by the shark agent, that the receipt he holds gives him immediate title to the property, and only when he ceases to make the monthly payment for some good reason or other, does he learn that he has no legal claim to the land, or to any part of the money paid in. After a vain attempt to recover part of his money, he visits the place, only to find no improvements—no roads have been built, nor houses constructed, as he was led to believe they would be.

After the business boom, or period of "prosperity," has been swallowed up by the real estate boom, the boom itself comes to a stop. After land, which lives off labor and business, has killed or checked production of wealth (the goose that lays the golden eggs) it stops its booming, and a great many of those who have been booming, as well as others, find themselves out of employment.

Many banks and bankers are inveigled into loaning money on vacant land. That is, banks and bankers finance the syndicates which are formed to boom real estate and corporations with real estate or land bases, and they put not only their own money into these schemes, but the money of their depositors as well.

A syndicate buys a farm near a city, say for \$1000 an acre from a farmer. The farmer takes a small payment in cash (which is generally far more than he ever expected to get for his farm) and a large mortgage for the balance; it is then "developed" by the syndicate, that is, the farm is surveyed, laid out into streets, on a map, is staked into blocks and lots, the plow is run through once between stakes to show where the streets are to be. (Very often many transfers of the property takes place between the sale

by the farmer and the purchase by the developers, each transfer being at a profit to the seller.) Some lots are then sold by the "developers" on the installment plan. Perhaps a house is built here and there. The price of lots is then raised and still more are sold. Finally lots are sold back and forth among the friends of those who are in the syndicate, just for the purpose of getting prices up, like "wash sales" on the stock exchange. Eventually the price of the land is "marked up" to say \$10,000 an acre. The banker is then approached for a loan on the "beautiful plat." "The scheme," the syndicate tells the banker, "is to pay off the old farmer's mortgage, to improve the streets and sell the lots all out at higher figures to still more installment buyers." The property is sometimes advertised in newspapers that take lots in exchange for advertisements, and glowing editorials are written advising the innocent to get on the band wagon as the land boom is on the way. And this, by the way, is the meanest part of the whole newspaper business.

The early installment buyers at this stage are not ready to sell their purchases, as they have not yet paid enough money to the syndicate to get deeds for their lots. Well, the banker, often a jolly old soul, sometimes "a retired business man," sends out his appraiser to look over the plat that is offered for the loan. The appraiser reports back that sales have been at the rate of \$10,000 an acre, and finally the bank loans its depositors' money on this land to the extent of \$7500 an acre. Now, when the syndicate has "cashed in" at \$7500 an acre what they bought for \$1000 an acre, their interest is likely to lag, and they cease to boom their "treasured land" as they formerly did.

They move on to newer fields to repeat the operation, for land booming has become a sort of profession and carried on after the manner of the card sharp on our ocean steamers. Or, if they keep on advertising their lots, they discover that sales fall off, or are not what they anticipated, the purchasers having gone elsewhere, or become wiser.

Anyway, the sales of lots stop, the syndicate's obligations at the bank is not met when due, and the depositors, who call for their money at the bank, find, some fine morning, a sign: "This bank closed by order of the Bank Examiner," etc.

Many banks have failed by this method of working the real estate boom on the banks. The Knickerbocker Trust Company's president committed suicide when his bank failed, in New York. It was found that he was "loaded up" with vacant property over in Nutley, N. J., and in the upper part of Manhattan Island.

When the Borough Bank of Brooklyn closed its doors a short time ago, it was found that it was carrying boomed land, "Beautiful Hollis Park." I am not criticising the building boom, he who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a blessing, and so is the builder of houses, stores, factories, railroads, etc., and he who improves land also should be encouraged. But the land, or real estate boom which I am talking about gets in the way of the builder and puts him out of business and all his helpers out of work. The State should so encourage all improvements by exempting them from taxation, and raise all taxes from land values alone, so as to discourage land booming.

(Continued next week.)

Children's Account

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THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—corner Market, McAllister and Jones Sts.—For the six months ending December 31, 1911, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and three-fourths (3 3/4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1912. Dividends not drawn will be added to depositors' accounts, become a part thereof and will earn dividends from January 1, 1912. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1912, will draw interest from January 1, 1912. R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

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LOS ANGELES LAUNDRY WORKERS

By Mrs. L. C. Walden.

In order that the readers of your paper may know some of the ordeals through which the wage earners of Los Angeles have passed during the year and a half of strike, I herein send the following:

Having been in organizing work for my craft for several weeks, also taking an active part in the last campaign, I am in a position to know the condition of the wage earners, both women and men. Girls working for the Bishop Cracker Company have been subjected to humiliating experiences not fit to put in print. Some of the strikers' families are so poorly clad they are compelled to remain within their homes—those who have been fortunate enough to retain them. I was in one of these homes lately and the man was a molder who would not scab, and accepted a job in a fish market at \$1.50 per day in order to keep off the strikers' pay roll. His employer was well satisfied with his work until the day after election, when he was discharged. This man had the courage to work for the Socialist and Union Labor candidates. There were many such cases.

As to my craft, there are many reasons why they are difficult to reach. The rules are very strict in most of the plants. The first one I visited at the noon hour did not give me time to make my visit known had I so intended. I was very rudely shown the door. Then there are so many people who come here for their health and who have a few dollars and are willing to work for almost anything offered them. I heard of a case where a young man offered to work for \$4 per week, the wage being \$7. Many managers ask applicants for work if they belong to a union, and inform them that if so they do not want them. This so intimidates the wage earner that it requires a strong and independent mind to join our ranks. We have good and loyal members, but our roll is by far too small to offer much encouragement. I have great faith that the Los Angeles women and men who have shown such loyalty will surely come out victorious.

WHY THE FARMER WAS INCLUDED.

Third Article.

(Contributed by the Industrial Accident Board.)

In our second article in this series we showed that the burden of industrial accident, which should all along have been a charge upon the industry in which the accident occurred, has been borne by property and poverty and we asked if the "independent" farmers of California designed to be so subsidized, well knowing that they will not when they come to know where that subsidy comes from. And we hold that those legislators who have been quick to forefend the farmer in this matter, through the assumption that the farmer must, of necessity, be opposed to compensation, have done anything except to pay a merited tribute to the farmer's soundness of mind and heart. The farmer only needs to understand compensation in order to become a convert to it, for it is only another phase of the eternal issue of the rights of man to no appeal of which did the American farmer ever turn a deaf ear.

Let us first give heed to the extent to which the Roseberry law imposes upon agriculture the hazards of that industry. When a workman is injured his loss, aside from the maiming and suffering, of which the Roseberry law takes no account, is measured by loss of earning power. If the injury is so slight as to lay him off for only one week the injured person bears the whole loss. If the farmer is boarding him he will probably continue to board him until he is able to work. In fact very many farmers will allow the injured man's wages to go on while he is convalescing. In such cases the farmer is already doing more than the Roseberry law re-

quired of him and the law will make that burden lighter than heavier.

If the injured farm hand loses more than a week of industrial time the farmer who employs him will be liable under the law for 65 per cent of the wages the injured man has been receiving until he is able to work. That is the farmer's share of the loss. The injured person's share is 35 per cent of the loss of earning power and the maiming and suffering he has endured.

If the injury proves fatal or permanent and totally incapacitates the injured man the loss sustained is what the man would have earned during all the rest of his life. Actuaries have estimated this to be, at twenty years of age, \$6342 for each dollar per day of wages, decreasing according to the expectancy of life as one grows older. Of this total loss the employing farmer is asked to bear as much as the hired hand would have earned had he continued to work for three years, the same to be paid in installments equalling 65 per cent of his wages each week until the whole three years' earnings are used up. For his share the injured person accepts death, if the injury was fatal, or, if he survives it, the handicap of going through life crippled and infirm and unable to work at all and he shoulders the whole burden after the three years' wages have been used up.

If the injury does not totally disable one, but leaves him a cripple with a diminished earning power, then the employing farmer pays him 65 per cent of the difference between what he was able to earn before he was hurt and what he will probably be able to earn after he was hurt until he has exhausted what would have come to him had he been able to keep on at work for three years. Again, allowing that neither party was to blame (for blame scarcely enters into calculations under the Roseberry law) and the loss is shared, which bears the heavier part of that share the farmer, who is out what the injured man would have earned in three years, or the farm hand who either loses his life or goes through life a cripple with little or no earning capacity left him?

The reason why blame is left out of consideration under the Roseberry law is that the issue of compensation is not between man and man, but between society and an industry, society demanding that every industry that is allowed to be conducted shall pay for its own raw materials, its own labor cost, its own fire risk, and its accident risk as well, to the end that cripples and paupers may not be made and tossed aside right and left for property and poverty to take care of as best (or worst) they may.

Liability for damages is founded in private justice, liability for compensation is founded in social justice. Of the two, social justice ranks highest and best and is the more easily attained.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

A discussion on "Industrial Peace and Progress" will be held at the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation in Washington on March 5-7. Another day will be devoted to "The Rights and Duties of Public Employees."

In its letter of invitation to the Governors to send delegates, the federation says that the session upon "industrial peace" will be devoted principally to the successful operation of the Freedman conciliation act and "to the various effective methods of negotiation between employers and their employees, as illustrated by collective bargaining in such lines as interstate, municipal, interurban railways, the large daily newspapers, the building trades and other industries."

At succeeding sessions will be considered problems involved in the relation of the public employee to his employer, the people.

On the third day of the annual meeting will be sessions of various departments of the federation and the annual dinner in the evening.



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When I have time I'm going to write a poem
great and fine;
I'll pour my heart and soul into its every line.
It shall be called my masterpiece, by it I'll stand
or fall;
And in the ages yet to come it will be praised
by all.

I've studied much of human life, I've searched
the ways of men,
And all because I want to show life with my
skillful pen.
I want to say this slow old world with thoughts
and words sublime;
And try to make it better, too, and will—when
I get time.

Alas! The years have come and gone, and each
succeeding day
Has added cares and duties new, and time just
slips away.
The masterpiece I thought I'd write, I fear will
be but rhyme;
Because the more of years I live the less I have
of time.
—Joe Cone.

Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's have
passed and gone, but Italy still has her Turkey
unconsumed. Perhaps she picked out a larger
bird than she anticipated.

The "open shop" advocates of San Francisco
have their agents in the large eastern cities and
these agents are being interviewed by repre-
sentatives of the daily journals, in order that
prosperity may be painted in glowing colors on
the Pacific Coast. The interviews are being paid
for at regular advertising rates, in the hope that
eastern cities may dump some of their surplus
labor on the west, to enable the Otis combina-
tion to reduce wages and weaken the labor
movement of California.—"Miner's Magazine."

Some silly individuals connected with the Na-
tional Association of Manufacturers, greedy labor
haters, are attempting to show the War De-
partment that Samuel Gompers and former presi-
dent of the local Labor Council John A. Kelly, in
their Labor Day addresses, displayed disrespect
for the American flag. Nothing could be farther
from the truth. The fact is that the crowd was
so dense that the audience could not see the
speakers from the temporary platform and re-
peatedly called for the speakers to get up
higher in order that they might be seen. On
the speakers' table stood a table around the side
of which was draped an American flag. The
chairman of the meeting pushed the table over
to the speakers and requested that they step
upon it in order that they might be seen by the
vast audience. This incident has been made use
of by union haters to circulate a story that these
gentleman trampled upon the flag. There seems
to be no limit to the hypocrisy of these greedy,
unscrupulous employers of labor.

AN AMAZING DECISION.

Judge Wright of the Federal Court of East
St. Louis, is making a record that will be ap-
preciated by every railway corporation in America.
If Wright was the paid employee of the Illinois
Central Railroad Company he could have ren-
dered no greater service to a corporation than
that service which absolutely ignores the right
of employees to become identified with what is
known as a systems federation. President
Thomas Woods of the Boiler Makers' Union of
East St. Louis, was charged with a violation of
the federal injunction against the Illinois Central
shopmen, and by a decision of Judge Wright is
practically held responsible for the conduct of
every member of the Boiler Makers' Union.
Judge Wright, in handing down his decision,
spoke in part as follows:

"This injunction was issued after a fair, open
hearing in a court of justice. It is not my order;
it is the order of the court. Of course, it requires
the voice of some judge to express it, just like
in Congress it requires the majority vote of the
members of the two houses. But it is not their
law after it becomes passed. Any resistance of
a command like that is the resistance of the high-
est authority on earth. That much is to be said
of the injunction.

"I know there are a class of people in this
country that don't want any law at all, and don't
want to have any courts. They denounce it, be-
little it—these processes of the courts. I say
the injunction was properly issued. Now, this
railroad is merely a private corporation. Don't
get it into your minds that it is public, for it is
not. Now, this man here is charged with in-
ducing in some manner, by threats or otherwise,
these men immediately employed by this rail-
road company, a private corporation, to quit.
Now, no one has a right to conspire; no men—
no two or more men—have a right to conspire to
induce anybody whom Mr. Flannagan says he
has in his employ—no one has a right—no two or
more men have a right to inspire a man to leave
Mr. Flannagan's employ to his injury, and not
benefit to them.

"I don't know what this strike is for. I don't
believe anybody else does. From the character
of some of the publications I have seen, and the
character of some of the correspondence I have
observed, I see that the outsiders from away off
from here—from this railroad—but these men
who are concerned with it seem to be bossing it
and have more interest in it than anybody else.

"I would like to see all these men on strike
get down to fair, unbiased, unprejudiced consid-
eration of this thing. Go back to work. There is
no reason why you are out. You can't tell a
private corporation, or any private concern to
surrender up their business to these outside
people away off from here. You don't know
them. Why, I am informed—not by the evidence
in this case—that the largest shops on this rail-
road, where there are the most men (I am cred-
ibly informed this is true), when this strike ques-
tion came up, voted unanimously against it.

"Now, I will tell you what I am going to do
in this case. It is the last case, so far as I know,
of this kind upon this docket, and I hope it will
be the last, for it is no pleasure to me to be com-
pelled to pass upon these questions and judge
these men guilty of contempt of court and punish
them. I am going to take this case under ad-
visement indefinitely, convene it to the adjourned
session of the September term at Danville and
allow this man to go, as it were, upon parole.
I will put him upon a par with all of these
strikers that are out striking. If they behave
I will never punish this man, but if they don't
and I am compelled to pass upon these cases
again I don't know what I will do. I trust that
this is the last one that will ever come up."

The above decision in part handed down by
Judge Wright is one of the most flagrant usurpa-

tions of the rights of individual liberty that has
ever been delivered by any judicial Caesar in
America.

ROOSEVELT AND THE COURTS.

Former President Roosevelt has come out in
favor of a referendum law being placed upon the
statute books which will give the people the
right to pass final judgment upon laws which the
courts declare unconstitutional.

It has long been our opinion that some such
plan should be adopted, as the courts, in late
years, have made our system of government a
joke by the character of decisions they have
been rendering. We boast of our republican
form of government. The people have frequently
voted for a particular kind of legislation by over-
whelming majorities only to be reminded a little
later by a handful of men sitting upon the bench
that we were not self-governed, and that they
were our masters and we could not have the
laws we desired because they willed otherwise.

We have seen instances wherein Congress by
a majority vote, refused to insert in a law the
word "unreasonable" only to be told by our
masters that we would have to abide by their
decision and insert the word even though we
did not want to do so.

Mr. Roosevelt says:

"The ordinary judge comes to a modern trust,
railroad corporation or other case affecting the
conditions of labor or the reforms demanded in
modern social and industrial life with a mind
obsessed by rules of law. He tries to cramp
a great public question to fit rules devised for
a promissory note or trespass. Why is a judge
able to decide ordinary law suits? Because he
knows something of the actual life out of which
they arise. That rare case, a trust case, involving
such subjects as workmen's compensation or ex-
cessive hours of labor, is a problem of adminis-
trative statesmanship. The training of the law
not only fails to aid in a decision in such a case,
but in fact disqualifies the judge for the work.
He is constantly attempting to apply to it rules
which were devised for controversies between
man and man."

It is about time the people took hold of the
question and gave the courts to understand that
they are the servants of the people rather than
masters, and that when the people desire specific
kind of laws they mean to have them.

Roosevelt goes on to show how the Supreme
Court of New York killed the workmen's com-
pensation law and the laws governing tenement
houses, as that was a blow to decent citizenship,
to the effort to achieve genuine reform, to the
genuine betterment of social conditions, of so
severe a nature that its mischievous efforts can
hardly be over estimated. Roosevelt does not
question the integrity of the court in killing these
laws, but adds:

"I hold that if the majority of the people, after
deliberation, decide to champion such social and
economic reforms, they have the right to see
them enacted into law and to become part of
our settled governmental policy.

"The people must have the right to ultimately
decide for themselves what great lines of gov-
ernmental policy are to be followed by the State.
I hold, with Lincoln, that we are unfit to be
called a free people if we permanently surrender
the right to shape our destinies, and place this
right in the hands of any men not responsible
to us.

"What I have advocated is not revolution. It
is not wild radicalism. It is the highest and
wisest kind of conservatism."

The courts have grown mad with their power
and will eventually be the cause of their own
undoing. They have been allowed too much
latitude and have woefully abused it, but the
turning point has been reached and their un-
limited power will soon be at an end.

Fluctuating Sentiments

In view of the facetious remarks about women's supposed reluctance to give their age when registering, attention is called to the curious fact that many members of the United States Senate and Congress decline to reveal their age when qualifying for office, although it is a requirement.

Abraham Lincoln, who left us many a wise saying, and much good counsel, never said anything better, simpler or more practical than this: "Do not worry; eat three square meals a day; say your prayers; be courteous to your creditors; exercise; go slow, and go easy. Maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy, but, my friend, these I reckon will give you a good lift."

There is something for you to do. You need not journey far away to come upon your opportunity. Look for it right opposite at your own door. The trouble with many is that they pass by the work which is at their hand and expect to find something unusual in some wondrously way off place. The artist who had sought everywhere for some fit material for his Madonna found it at last in the common fire-log in the wood yard.

Every man ought to do his part of the work of lifting the world up, of improving society, of making life brighter and better and more worth while, even though that part be small and of no great consequence. Every little bit helps and the progress of the world would be much more rapid if each would do just a little. Start today and give it a trial. Don't wait until tomorrow, for tomorrow is only an anticipation which may never be realized.

There are in the labor movement as in every other body of people men who are fonder of experiments than they are of facts. Such men are always ready to follow every romancer that comes along in order to gratify their curiosity as where the path he describes may lead to. It is a most common sight to see these men retracing their steps weary and disconsolate, but none the wiser because of their experience, and ready to be tossed about like a piece of driftwood by the next cure-all that comes along.

There is room for great improvements in the trade unions, and time will make them. They are no more nor less perfect than other organizations of men and women, but they are getting better all the time, stronger, more effective, more progressive. They cannot travel any faster than the membership is prepared to go, but while the changes for the better are slow, they are of a healthy character and denote the right kind of improvement. Rome was not built in a day, nor can we expect the trade union to become perfect at a single bound.

Some of the nonsense we have dished up to us about great men would lead the casual reader to believe that the world's great accomplishments were merely the result of accident and that no real work was required. For instance, we come upon such paragraphs as the following: "Galileo was busy with the telescope and pendulum, and the poor farmer, Newton, saw the apple fall, and gave us the law of gravitation. The lid of a tea-kettle fluttered, as it had been in the habit of doing since the day fire was first kindled under water, but Watt was near and turned steam into power." Such stuff would make prospectors and gamblers of us all instead of useful workers, such as these men really were.

Wit at Random

Park Orator—Yes; an' I can prove to ye why millionaires' money is tainted.

Voice from the crowd—That's easy, mate. 'Tain't yourn and 'tain't mine.—"Black and White."

"Sorry," said the policeman, "but I'll have to arrest ye—you have been driving along at the rate of fifty miles an hour."

"You are wrong, my friend," said the driver. "I say I wasn't, and here's a ten-dollar bill that says I wasn't."

"All right," returned the policeman, pocketing the money. "With eleven to one against me I ain't goin' to subject the county to th' expense of a trial."

A certain woman assured her husband she never told him a lie, and never would. He told her he did not doubt it, but would hereafter cut a notch in the piano when he knew she deceived him.

"No, you won't!" she screamed. "I'm not going to have my piano ruined!"—New York "Call."

Mistress—Jane, I saw the milkman kiss you this morning. In the future I will take the milk in.

Jane—'Twouldn't be no use, mum. He's promised never to kiss anybody but me.

A dignified Senator decided to follow the prevailing Washington fashion and learn golf. It was a distressing time for the caddy. Striking too low with his iron, the great man made the dirt fly.

"What have I hit?"

With infinite scorn the boy replied, "De District of Columbia."—Philadelphia "Ledger."

A little tot who liked to run to the door for letters had never seen a postal card. When one came she ran to her mother with it, saying, "Oh mamma, here is a letter without any clothes on."

Salesman—These are our best spring mattresses, madam.

Mrs. Youngbride—But haven't you any winter ones?—Exchange.

The only son of the family was rather refractory, and his mother, finding gentle words of no avail, sought to reprove him by means of sterner measures. A lively chase ensued between mother and son, and the latter, as a last resource, darted under the bed, where he was safe from pursuit. When the boy's father arrived home, and had listened to his wife's complaints, he set off to punish the young hopeful. He went down on his knees, and directly he lifted the valance of the bed he was greeted with the excited query: "Hullo, dad, is she after you, too?"

She weighed 224 if she weighed an ounce, and she did weigh an ounce.

The whole rink shook and rumbled as she struggled round in her efforts to master the whirling art.

Suddenly—a terrific thud—a groan—and there piled up upon the boarding, lay a heap of over-balanced femininity.

The woman opened her eyes.

"You will have to wait but a moment, madam," politely remarked the manager. "We have just sent for the crane. I trust you are not hurt?"

"No-n-no, I don't think so," she gasped gravely back. "But, oh, there are some dreadful lumps in your floor!"

"Lumps be hanged, madam!" growled a half-smothered voice from underneath. "I'm not a lump; I'm one of the attendants."—Boston "Traveler."

Miscellaneous

FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE.

By Robert G. Ingersoll.

Born of love and hope, of ecstasy and pain; of agony and fear, of tears and joy dowered with the wealth of two united hearts—Held in happy arms with lips upon life's drifted font, blue-veined and fair, where perfect peace finds perfect form—Rocked by willing feet and wooed to shadowy shores of sleep by siren mother, singing soft and low—Looking with wonder's wide and startled eyes at common things of life and day—Taught by want and wish and contact with the things that touch the dimpled flesh of babes—Lured by light and flame, and charmed by color's wondrous robes—Learning the use of hands and feet, and by the love of mimicry beguiled to utter speech—Releasing prisoned thoughts from crabbed and curious marks on soiled and tattered leaves—Puzzling the brain with crooked numbers and their changing tangled worth—And so through years of alternating day and night, until the captive grows familiar with the chains and walls and limitations of a life. And time runs on in sun and shade until the one of all the world is wooed and won, and all the lore of love is taught and learned again. Again a home is built, with the fair chamber wherein faint dreams, like cool and shadowy vales, divide the billowed hours of love. Again the miracle of birth—the pain and joy, the kiss of welcome and the cradle song drowning the drowsy prattle of a babe. And then the sense of obligation and of wrong—Pity for those who toil and weep—Tears for the imprisoned and despised. Love for the generous dead, and in the heart the rapture of a high resolve. And then ambition with its lust of pelf and place and power, longing to put upon its breast distinction's worthless badge. Then keener thoughts of men, and eyes that see behind the smiling mask of craft—Flattered no more by the obsequious cringe of gain and greed—Knowing the uselessness of hoarded gold, of honor bought from those who charge the usury of self-respect, of power that only bends a coward's knee and frees from his lips of fear the lies of praise. Knowing at last the unstudied gesture of esteem, the reverent eyes made rich with honest thought, and holding high above all other things—high as hope's great throbbing star above the darkness of the dead—the love of wife and child and friend. Then locks of gray, the growing love of other days and half-remembered things—Holding the withered hands of those who first held his, while over dim and loving eyes death softly presses down the lids of rest. And so, locking in marriage vows his children's hands, and crossing others on the breasts of peace, with daughters, babes upon his knees, the white hair mingling with the gold, he journeys on from day to day to that horizon where the dusk is waiting for the night. At last, sitting by the holy hearth of home as evening's embers change from red to gray, he falls asleep within the arms of her he worshipped and adored, feeling upon his pallid lips love's last and holiest kiss.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE PLANS.

From what can be learned those having in hand the proposed industrial peace conference at Los Angeles are still sanguine that their efforts will be crowned with success. During the past week several meetings of the committee were held. The committee is proceeding cautiously, viewing the subject from all angles. That it will take time is evident from the remarks of the committeemen, who believe it will be some time in the summer before a satisfactory working plan has been evolved.

REPORT INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

There is no reliable data in California concerning industrial accidents. Only since the Roseberry Employers' Liability Act went into effect last September has public interest been aroused in the problem of preventing accidents, so far as is possible, or of providing for the dependents of the killed and maimed.

A law was passed at the special session of the Legislature, which adjourned last month, making it mandatory upon employers, physicians and liability companies to report to the Industrial Accident Board all accidents that pertain to industry that last one week or longer. The commissioners gathering this data wish to enlist the co-operation of citizens generally. Trade unionists, and especially officials of trade unions, can help very materially. If an industrial accident is reported to the reader, let the Industrial Accident Board know about it, or if information comes in some other way, a service will be rendered the community by making the fact known to those in charge of the work.

Thousands of men and women are killed yearly while following their occupations in the United States, and the number of those injured is estimated to run as high as the 2,000,000 mark. Many of these accidents are preventable. Nearly all the new legislation enacted in the different States deals with this aspect of the problem.

While it would be better to have information about California's accidents for several years, that is impossible before the next regular session of the Legislature, which meets next January. Therefore the year 1912 has been selected, in order that all the statistical and other information possible may be secured to guide the legislators in amending the present law or enacting new legislation.

Employers are anxious to have the insurance question considered in the investigations now pending, for only by an adequate system of insurance can both employers and employees be protected against loss from liability for damages or workmen's compensation laws. Each accident whose repetition may be avoided means a saving in possibly life or limb, and certainly in other ways.

Employees have had to stand all the loss and suffering down through the years. The growth of modern industry has resulted in increased risks to the workers, and the new conservation of human resources appeals particularly strongly to those who have heretofore borne all, or nearly all, of the burden.

Report industrial disabilities lasting one week or over to the Industrial Accident Board, room 907 Royal Insurance Building, 201 Sansome street, San Francisco. The telephone numbers are: Sutter 358, Home C-3589. By following this request readers will be helping a movement that is designed to aid those who suffer from accidents, as well as the thousands who are dependent upon the breadwinners of the land to provide them with a sustenance.

AN IRISH RHAPSODY.

On Sunday afternoon, January 14th, at the Cort Theatre, the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra will, by special request, include in its program an Irish Rhapsody by Victor Herbert.

This fine composition is dedicated to the Gaelic Society of New York, and is of special interest to all lovers of Irish art, as all the themes used are Irish, and the work itself is from the pen of an American of Irish birth and race.

Herbert is master of the musical art, both as composer and director. His knowledge of harmony is very great, as the beautiful and classical style of which he is the master is enlivened by the gaiety of his Irish temperament. He is admitted to be the greatest American composer. It must be a source of intense satisfaction to all the Irish race to know that they have contributed two of the greatest artists of this generation in America—Victor Herbert and Augustus St. Gaudens.

SYSTEM FEDERATION.

In answer to a wire to the convention of the Railway Department of the American Federation of Labor, now in session at Chicago, urging that prompt measures be taken in line with the resolutions adopted by the System Federation of the Harriman Lines, the following reply from H. B. Perham, secretary of the convention, has been received:

"Telegram received; the matters contained therein are receiving the prompt attention and consideration of the general officers of the crafts concerned. We congratulate you on your excellent staying powers."

The following article is taken from the "Sweet" Weekly Magazine, at Cheyenne, Wyo., relative to the derailment of the Overland Limited near Cheyenne, recently: "The train, once considered the safest continental carrier, goes into the ditch again and injures 25 people. Where are the Government inspectors? As usual, the railroad company had the same old story about a defective rail causing the accident. Do you know what makes a defective rail? Well, nine times out of ten, these defective rails are caused by flat wheels pounding over the rails, and these flat wheels are caused by unskilled and incompetent workmen and inspectors not being able to detect the flat wheels. A workman who knows says that there are no less than 175 broken rails between Tracy and Sidney, stations not very far apart. Do you know what this means? It means that our laws which will permit a public utilities corporation to do this are painfully weak and should be remedied. How does the strike look? The men have it won now. The rolling stock is about gone to pieces, side tracks are filled with bad-order cars with broken flanges and flat wheels, and the round houses here are crowded with engines that have gone to the scrap heap. The strike breakers have very few skilled mechanics in their ranks. Trainmen are crying bitterly about the condition of the equipage. Engineers dread the sight of the call boy summoning them to work, and withal it is a pitiful spectacle to see the company trying to put up a bluff of keeping up their former record, but really knowing the hollow sham of their pretensions. Foremen who are compelled to push the work, go about their duties with heavy hearts. Conductors who are called to their runs bid their families good-bye as though for the last time. Commercial travelers who really know the condition of things, avoid the road which seems accursed, and it appears but a question of time until the engineers and other road men, in self protection, will refuse to work on engines which are apt to blow up at any time or place. As for the strikers, it seems funny how contented and happy they are. It's peculiar how the money keeps rolling in to feed and clothe the hungry, yet in spite of these evidences, there is a hand that is guiding and watching over these striking shopmen. In spite of the fact that disaster after disaster is falling upon the company, yet some people refuse to believe the truth. The truth is too plain to be overlooked, and soon the whole world will see these unemployed men given their rights, for even the company cannot much longer blind itself to the truth, which is being written in letters of blood all along its system."

If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal beings, if we imbue them with ideals, with the just fear of God and love of fellow men, we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten all eternity.—Daniel Webster.

The man who accomplishes much and says little is a better man than he who says much but accomplishes little.

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MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, January 9, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfers deposited by E. Hinman, clarinet, Local No. 236; Frank Holly, clarinet, Local No. 241; Theo. E. Yohner, violin, Local No. 310.

F. P. Downing was admitted to membership upon examination.

A. R. Nelson, Local No. 510 and Bert Moulthrop, Local No. 510, admitted to full membership from transfer.

Resigned: A. Bode, J. B. Durke, A. Verdier.

The delinquent list will be published in the next issue of the "Labor Clarion." All members knowing themselves to be delinquent for dues and assessments can pay amount at once to Financial Secretary A. S. Morey, and avoid publication.

W. Henderson, Local No. 181, and Thos. Kubel, Local No. 201, are reported playing this week at the Savoy Theatre.

Request has been made for the re-classification of Banquet Hall, Scottish Rite Building. The board of directors will consider the matter at the next regular meeting, January 16th.

S. V. Bowers is again on duty at the Bell Theatre, after a serious illness of a month or more.

Prof. P. Demetrio and Miss Zella Jane Goldsberry were married on Monday last, January 8th. Only the immediate friends and relatives were present at the wedding. A reception to friends was held at 12:30 P. M., after which the couple left for Los Angeles. Mr. Demetrio is well known in musical circles of San Francisco, and his many friends in the union wish the young couple every happiness. They will be at home after January 15th, at 1576 O'Farrell Street.

Herman Lahann is back after a year's absence in New York and other Eastern cities.

WHY BILL WAS APPRECIATED.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Bill thought he wasn't appreciated. He was perfectly honest about it. He hadn't the "big head." He did not imagine that he was a wonderful genius who would turn the world upside down if he were given half a chance, but he did feel that there were some things in him for which he was not receiving credit. Bill was a gang-boss in a big machine shop. He had working with him half a dozen men and two apprentices. One day he wondered if other folks felt about themselves as he did about himself. Then it occurred to him that he very rarely spoke a word of praise or of appreciation to anybody in his gang. And as he continued to think about it, his file flew faster, as the sweat stood out on his forehead, and when he finished the job in his vise, his body was all aglow—not only because of the physical exercise of the last half hour, but because his mind had been working harder than his body.

It was with all this thought fresh within him that he walked over to one of his apprentices and said: "Jim, that's a pretty neat fit—that patch you put onto that lever." Jim looked rather sheepish for a moment. Then he murmured somewhat indistinctly: "I didn't think you had noticed the job."

That is all that was said. But at the close of the day, when they nodded "good-night" both Bill and Jim felt that a new tie had bound them closer together. When the apprentice told of the occurrence at the supper table that night, he remarked that Bill was the most "observing" gang-boss in the shop. Jim's father was a machinist in another department. Next morning he told the boys on his job that Bill was one of the finest gang-bosses on his floor. When the men got together at lunch time, somebody remarked that Bill Norton was "all right." In less than

a week a dozen men had said the same thing. One night Bill's wife told him that she had called that day on Dick Sander's wife, and that she had told her that the fellows in the shop thought a whole lot of him. "Oh, get out," said Bill, "she's only jollying you." But just the same Bill felt pretty good about it. He forgot to growl at the newsboy because he delivered the paper fifteen minutes late.

But the change had really come a week before—the day that he had spoken the words of appreciation to Jim. He had learned a very important truth that day. Long ago it had been expressed by the Master Workman:

"He that saveth his life shall lose it; and he that loseth his life—shall find it."

True, it wasn't a heroic service that Bill had rendered, but in forgetting himself in his appreciation of others, he had found the secret of winning others' appreciation.

If you seek truth, you will not seek to gain a victory by every possible means; and when you have found truth, you need not fear being defeated.—Epictetus.

The rich are known by their dollars, but the humble onion is known by its scent.

OVER STOCK SALE

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January 12, 1912.

Mr. Reader:

Did you ever get a pass to the theatre?

If you did, it most likely specified that it was not good on holidays or Sundays. That is because the management have all the patrons they can accommodate on those days.

Much the same condition holds good with the tailor. If he has any bargains to offer he presents them to you for acceptance at the season when he has little to do, with his rent and other expenses going on just the same, and his men more or less idle. The months of January and February comprise one of these dull seasons.

If you care to take advantage of this situation I will be glad to tailor a suit for you during these two months at a price that will save you good money. I am particularly anxious to do this as I have on hand some of the latest patterns in fine suitings that arrived a little too late for the fall trade. These comprise fine Worsteds, Irish and Scotch Tweeds, Blue and Black Serges, and Fancy Cheviots. You can have any of these \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00 and \$45.00 suitings made up, during this sale, and made up in my best style for \$25.00.

Bring a friend and look them over. I want these suits to advertise my work and bring me many new customers. I have recently established another place at 2573 Mission Street, visit that if more convenient. You will receive the same courteous treatment and high-class tailoring. Both places open evenings during this sale.

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 5, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., Vice-President Rosenthal in the chair. Delegate Walsh appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Correction was made relative to Roofers' credentials by inserting the name of K. J. Doyle, vice C. St. John. Minutes approved as corrected.

Credentials—Boot and Shoe Cutters—Charles P. Dean, vice Jas. Sheridan. Beer Bottlers—Geo. Schlicht, vice E. Connell. Millmen No. 422—Wm. Hawkins, E. B. Morton, Joe Conze, Thomas Black, Anton Johannsen. Carpenters No. 1640—Wm. Charlton, W. S. Dunn. Carpenters No. 1082—W. R. Handyside, Jas. French, P. J. Geisner, Thos. Hutchinson, Jos. Natchke. Chauffeurs—S. T. Dixon, R. McPherson. Cigar Makers—Henry Knobel, Robt. Ricker, Norman Samuels, E. Guth. Cooks No. 44—A. E. Steimer, M. H. Canny, F. E. Merrifield, S. P. Drake, A. Balslow. Elevator Constructors No. 8—Wm. Usher, Ed. Poole. Electrical Workers No. 151—Jas. A. Himmel, E. F. Ford, F. P. Noonan, F. Bartholomew. Housesmiths No. 78—H. Lay, P. Vaughan, J. W. Carson, Thos. Scabill, J. Vaughan, S. Stern, J. M. Horgan. Ice Wagon Drivers—H. Collins, Fred Peterson. Machine Hands—Dave McLennan. Machinists No. 68—Jas. F. Bailey, H. Brand, E. A. Brown, H. Carbeny, D. Donovan, H. Lenz, E. L. Reguin, J. W. Seivers, H. Van Der Menlen. Molders No. 164—J. I. Nolan, J. O. Walsh, M. Egan, Wm. P. McCabe, T. J. Mooney. Painters No. 19—N. F. Engram, J. B. Gallagher, Thos. Meagher, N. F. Smith, Thos. Moran, C. Gibson, J. J. Killinger, J. B. Fleming, H. Peterson. Grocery Clerks—F. Siemers, A. H. Bierman. Retail Clerks—J. Quinn, F. Bailey. Teamsters No. 85—Michael Casey, Gus. Harders, Bert Sylva, J. P. McLaughlin, John O'Connell, Daniel Sweeney, John Quinlan, Jas. E. Wilson, Erion Gibbons, Wm. O'Neil. Laborers—Wm. F. Dwyer, S. A. Kerns, P. J. Leary, Bryan Hickey, W. J. Honan, E. H. Lomasney, John McMahon, John Foresyth. Upholsterers—B. B. Rosenthal, M. Kragen, H. Vancosten. Waiters—Theodore Johnson, J. G. Alt, Sam Taback, Dick Ford, A. C. Rose, O. Reichel, L. A. Francoeur, John Fink, J. J. O'Brien, Hugo Ernst. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Several communications were received from Senators and Congressmen, replying to recent communication from Council in relation to the Smoot Printing Bill. Also from Treasury Department, relative to same bill. From the Free Speech Committee of I. W. W., relative to lumber conditions in the north. From S. M. O'Sullivan, inclosing \$5 for defense of recently indicted labor officials. From Mrs. L. C. Walden, organizer of Laundry Workers' Union, relative to conditions in Los Angeles.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application for affiliation—Marine Wiremen's Union, 514.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Cooks No. 44, request for a boycott on the firm of Milan & Dan Cafe, 121 Powell street.

Reports of Unions—Stationary Firemen No. 86—Reported that members of Steam Engineers No. 64 were doing Firemen's work. Machinists No. 68—Delegate Reguin on behalf of the striking Shop Employees requested further financial assistance, and pointed out the need for same. Longshore Lumbermen—Delegate Seaman moved that Bro. Matson, secretary-treasurer of Longshore Lumbermen of the Pacific Coast be given the floor; motion carried.

Bro. Matson addressed the Council and in the course of his remarks asked the co-operation of the Council to the end that the local organization non-affiliated with the International become affiliated.

Label Section—Submitted a progressive report and called attention to the signboards now being placed on the Council's lot, Sixteenth and Capp streets, and on the Plumbers' lot on Mission street.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the Council donate the sum of \$100 to the striking Shop Employees; concurred in. On the communication from the A. F. of L., relative to the unseating of Electrical Workers No. 151, the committee has taken same under advisement. Reported progress on the Cemetery Workers' matter, Plumbers vs. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, and on the Horseshoers' request for a boycott; concurred in. Committee reaffirmed its former decision relative to the dispute between the culinary crafts and Childs' Dairy Lunch Kitchen; concurred in. Recommends that the Council declare its intention to levy a boycott on the firm of Wheeler & Hayward; concurred in. Recommends the indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of the Newspaper Solicitors' Union; concurred in.

Report of Organizing Committee—On the proposed amalgamation of Water Front Unions, the committee recommends that each union favorable to amalgamation appoint a committee of five to meet jointly for the purpose of formulating rules and regulations to govern said amalgamation; concurred in. On the matter of Window Shade Workers' Union affiliating with Upholsterers' International Union in accordance with resolution No. 171 of the A. F. of L. convention, committee recommends that each union appoint a committee of five to meet and act upon same; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committees—The committee appointed on the Harriman and Irvine meeting recommends that the meeting be held Sunday afternoon, January 14, 1912, at Dreamland Pavilion or some similar large hall, and further recommends that the Council donate the sum of \$100 toward the expense of said meeting; concurred in.

The special committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions to be presented to the retiring president, John A. Kelly, submitted the following which, upon motion, were adopted:

"Whereas, John A. Kelly, for six successive terms has held the high office of president of the San Francisco Labor Council, and through circumstances over which neither he nor this Council had control has tendered his resignation, and

"Whereas, During his incumbency and with his zealous co-operation as one of its chief advisers in many difficult and important situations, this Council has made greater progress than during any former period of its history; particularly through the affiliation of Building Trades Unions, in which he took an active and influential part, and

"Whereas, His sterling qualities, tactful handling of parliamentary proceedings and steadfast determination to do all in his power to advance the interests of this Council have made a lasting and deep impression upon the labor movement of this city, tending in every way to promote and perfect its growth and influence in the community; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, this 5th day of January, 1912, that we hereby tender to John A. Kelly, retiring president of the San Francisco Labor Council, this testimonial of our esteem and appreciation of his manly character and work in behalf of this Council and its affiliated membership; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes.

"JAS. BOWLAN,
"A. W. BROUILLET,
"JAS. F. BAILEY,

"Committee."

At this time the special order of business set

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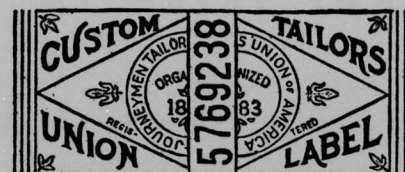
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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

for 9 p. m. was laid over until 9:30, in order that Delegate Johannsen be permitted to make his report.

Delegate Johannsen made a lengthy and very interesting report of the proceedings of the A. F. of L. convention recently held at Atlanta, Ga., which was listened to very attentively by the delegates. On motion, the report was received and ordered printed in the "Labor Clarion."

Special Order of Business—The minority and majority reports of the committee appointed to deal with the communication from Los Angeles, relative to the formation of a Union Labor-Socialist Political Club. Moved that the secretary read the majority and minority reports; motion carried. Moved to adopt the majority report. Amendment, moved to adopt the minority report. Amendment to amendment, Secretary Gallagher submitted a number of questions to be referred to the affiliated unions for their consideration. After a very lengthy debate, Delegate Bonsor moved that the entire matter be referred to a representative committee of twenty-five to bring in definite recommendations which may be in turn referred to affiliated unions; motion carried, 117 in favor, 32 against.

Delegate Schulberg then presented resolutions dealing with the study of Socialism. Moved that the resolutions be referred to the committee just appointed; motion carried.

Receipts—Amalgamated Carpenters, \$16; Glass Blowers, \$12; Butchers, \$8; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$4; Broom Makers, \$4; Carpenters No. 483, \$16; Firemen No. 86, \$6; Milkers, \$4; Box Makers, \$4; Typographical, \$20; Steam Fitters, \$12; Plumbers, \$10; Machinists, \$20; Soda Water Wagon Drivers, \$6; Marble Cutters No. 38, \$18; Blacksmiths No. 168, \$4; Retail Clerks, \$16; White Rats Actors, \$2; Coopers No. 65, \$8; Elevator Conductors, \$4; Rammermen, \$2; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$2. Total, \$196.00.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$9; gifts to janitors, etc., \$15; "Chronicle," 75 cents; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; Postal Telegraph Co., \$1.33; Hall Association, rent, \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Brown & Power Co., stationery, \$4; donation to Federation of Shop Employees, \$100. Total, \$300.58.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

LOCAL BAKERY WORKERS.

At the meeting of Local No. 24 of the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, last Saturday night, it was reported that the journeymen who are out of the Parisian bakery because the management declined to comply with union rules, have not yet been taken back. It also was reported that during the last week a conference had been held with seven of the Latin bakery proprietors and that six had agreed to grant their journeymen one day off in the week. There is to be a conference with a number of other Latin bakery owners to ascertain their attitude on the one day off a week proposition.

Fourteen applicants for membership were elected and obligated. A donation of \$10 was made to the "Revolt."

The election for officers for the local for the ensuing term resulted in the choice of the following named:

Theodore Lindquist, president; J. A. Lattie, vice-president; Edward Hoffman, secretary-treasurer; Ernest Holdehart, J. Phillip and William Brayalka, sergeants-at-arms; Emil Eisold, business agent; H. Koenig, Carl Hegeling and William Stosch, trustees; C. Hegeling, J. Phillips, William Stosch, S. K. Leman, P. Keller, E. Hoffman, J. Zamford, J. Kroft and T. Lindquist, executive board, and W. Stosch, E. Hoffman, E. Eisold, S. K. Leman, Richard Winter, J. Knoll and August Meyer, delegates to Joint Executive Board and San Francisco Labor Council.

CONVENTIONS DURING 1912.

January 16, Indianapolis, Ind., United Mine Workers of America.

April 27, Philadelphia, Pa., National Print Cutters' Association of America.

May 2, New York, N. Y., Amalgamated Lace Curtain Operatives of America.

May 7, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.

May 29, Omaha, Neb., American Federation of Musicians.

June 3, Toronto, Canada, International Association of Marble Workers.

June 3, Boston, Mass., Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

June 10, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

June 10-15, San Francisco, Cal., International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America.

June 10, Little Rock, Ark., International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America.

June 10, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' and Helpers' International Union.

June 17, Rogersville, Tenn., International Printing Pressmen's Union.

June —, Grand Rapids, Mich., International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the United States and Canada.

July —, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 9, Hamilton, Ont., Canada, International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.

July 15, Victor, Colo., Western Federation of Miners.

July 16, Columbus, Ohio, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

July 16, Belleville, Ill., Stove Mounters' International Union.

July 20, Belleville, N. J., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

July or August, —, National Association of Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States.

August —, Indianapolis, Ind., United Garment Workers of America.

August 5, New York, N. Y., International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

August 12-17, Cleveland, Ohio, International Typographical Union.

August 19-24, Denver, Colo., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.

August 26, Cleveland, Ohio, International Brotherhood of Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada.

August —, Chicago, Ill., Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers.

September —, Boston, Mass., United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of United States and Canada.

ORPHEUM.

Miss Cecilia Loftus will begin the last week of her engagement at the Orpheum at next Sunday's matinee. Her program will be entirely changed. The new acts, of which there will be five, will be found fully up to the highest standard. Charley Grapewin, assisted by Anna Chance and a sterling company, will appear in an excellent little play entitled "The Awakening of Mr. Pipp." Earle Reynolds and Nellie Donegan will introduce a beautiful and elaborate novelty in their dancing and roller skating act. The Four Famous Vanis will accomplish astounding feats on a tight wire. Joe Schenck and Gus Van will entertain with songs and piano playing. Oscar Loraine, the Protean Violinist, will be an attraction for next week only. Carson and Willard, the amusing Dutch comedians, and Will Roehm's Athletic Girls will conclude their engagement with next week's bill.



THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Savings (The German Bank) Commercial
(Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.)

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital\$ 1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$ 1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$ 1,631,282.84
Employees' Pension Fund.....\$ 131,748.47
Deposits December 30th, 1911.....\$46,205,741.40
Total Assets\$48,837,024.24

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Express Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—N. Ohlandt, President; George Tourny, Vice-President and Manager; J. W. Van Bergen, Vice-President; A. H. R. Schmidt, Cashier; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; G. J. O. Folte and Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretaries; Goodfellow, Eells & Orrick, General Attorneys.

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MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets. For receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

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SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Jan. Chocolate on Red.

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Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

Allied Printing Trades Council

557 CLAY STREET, ROOM 3



JANUARY, 1912

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co. 88 First
(116) Althof & Bahls. 330 Jackson
(37) Altwater Printing Co. 2565 Mission
(104) Arnberger & Metzler. 560 Sacramento
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1632 Haight
(211) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co. 711 Sansome
(48) Baldwin & McKay. 166 Valencia
(185) Banister & Oster. 564 Howard
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(16) Bartow, J. S. 88 First
(82) Baumann Printing Co. 120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips. 509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press. 138 Second
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 643 Stevenson
(65) *Blair-Murdock Co. 68 Fremont
(89) Boehme & McCreedy. 557 Clay
(99) *Bolte & Braden. 50 Main
(196) Borgel & Downie. 718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus. 346 Sansome
(93) Brown & Power Stationery Co. 327 California
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co. 880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin. 739 Market
(8) *Bulletin. 767 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co. 16 Twenty-ninth
(121) *California Demokrat. 51 Third
(176) *California Press. 340 Sansome
(11) *Call, The. Third and Market
(71) Canessa Printing Co. 635 Montgomery
(90) *Carlisle, A. & Co. 251-253 Bush
(31) Chameleon Press. 3623 19th
(40) *Chronicle. Chronicle Building
(39) Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(97) Commercial Art Co. 53 Third
(120) Co-Operative Ptg. Co. 2349 Market
(206) Cottle Printing Co. 3256 Twenty-second
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal. 44-46 East
(142) *Crocketer, H. S. Co. 230-240 Brannan
(25) *Daily News. 340 Ninth
(157) Davis, H. L. Co. 251 Kearny
(12) Dettner Press. 451 Bush
(178) Dickinson & Scott. 343 Front
(179) *Donaldson & Moir. 330 Jackson
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 718 Mission
(42) *Examiner. Third and Market
(102) Fleming & Co. 24-30 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J. 325 Bush
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch. 340 Howard
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(74) Frank Printing Co. 1353 Post
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(107) Gallagher, G. C. 311 Battery
(92) Garrad, Geo. P. 1059 Mission
(75) Gille Co. 2257 Mission
(56) *Gilmartin & Co. Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co. 1757 Mission
(193) Gregory, E. L. 245 Drumm
(190) Griffith, E. B. 540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co. 325 Bush
(127) *Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros. 263 Bush
(76) Hanhart Printing Co. 260 Stevenson
(158) *Hansen Printing Co. 259 Natoma
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co. 147-151 Minna
(150) *International Printing Co. 330 Jackson
(98) Janssen Printing Co. 533 Mission
(124) Johnson & Twilley. 1272 Folsom
(94) *Journal of Commerce. 51 Third
(21) Labor Clarion. 316 Fourteenth
(111) Lafontaine, J. R. 243 Minna
(168) *Lanson & Lauray. 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow. 243 Front
(141) *La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The. 643 Stevenson
(118) Levinston, L. 640 Commercial
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C. 2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T. 3388 Nineteenth
(9) *Mackey, E. L. & Co. 788 Mission
(175) Marnell & Co. 77 Fourth
(95) *Martin & Hearn. 563 Clay
(23) Majestic Press. 315 Hayes
(216) Matthews, E. L. 2040 Polk
(68) Mitchell & Goodman, N. E. cor. Clay & Battery
(22) Mitchell, John J. 52 Second
(58) *Monahan, John. 311 Battery
(24) Morris, H. C. 343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co. 445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co. 806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A. 218 Ellis
(55) McNeill Bros. 788 McAllister
(91) McNicoll, John R. 532 Commercial
(117) Mullany, Geo. & Co. 2107 Howard
(115) *Myself-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(105) *Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J. 330 Jackson
(43) Nevin, C. W. 154 Fifth
(66) Nobby Printing Co. California & Kearny
(149) North Beach Record. 535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard
(144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission
(59) Pacific Heights Printery. 2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co. 88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden. 509-511 Howard
(110) Phillips, Wm. 712 Sansome
(60) *Post. 727 Market
(109) Primo Press. 67 First
(143) Progress Printing Co. 228 Sixth
(77) Quick Print. 2075 Market
(33) Reynard Press. 72 Second

- (64) Richmond Banner, The. 320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J. 517 Montgomery Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm. 16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co. 443 Pine
(226) San Francisco Litho Co. 509 Sansome
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union. 818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent. San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin. San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News. Sausalito, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(125) *Shanley Co., The. 147-151 Minna
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(152) South City Printing Co. South San Francisco
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(27) Stern Printing Co. 527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co. 1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(10) *Sunset Publishing House. 448-478 Fourth
(28) *Taylor, Nash & Taylor. 412 Mission
(63) Telegraph Press. 66 Turk
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(177) United Presbyterian Press. 1074 Guerrero
(114) Universal Press. 377 Hayes
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. 144-154 Second
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(35) Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
(34) Williams, Jos. 410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co. 348A Sansome
(106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls. 330 Jackson
(128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(93) Brown & Power. 327 California
(142) Crocker Co., H. S. 230-240 Brannan
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(56) Gilmartin Co. Ecker and Stevenson
(233) Gee & Son, R. S. 523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(19) Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. 147-151 Minna
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co. 67 First
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co. 77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B. 523-531 Clay
(115) Myself-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(105) Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm. 712 Sansome
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(47) Slater, John A. 147-151 Minna
(10) Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor. 412 Mission
(232) Torbet, P. 69 City Hall Ave.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford. 117 Grant Ave.
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. 144-154 Second
(133) Webster, Fred. Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co. 3363 Army
(236) Pingree & Traung Co. Battery and Green
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(226) San Francisco Litho. Co. 509 Sansome

PRESSWORK.

- (103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson
(134) Independent Press. 348A Sansome

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- Bingley, L. B. 571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co. 140 Second
California Photo Engraving Co. 141 Valencia
Commercial Art Co. 53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co. 509 Sansome
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co. 660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co. 343 Front
Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co. 76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros. 138 Second

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency. 880 Mission



WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Kelly's Garage, 146 Market.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The semi-annual meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Faust Hall, on Eddy street. A druggist, physician and two members of the board of directors will be elected at this meeting.

W. H. Lewis who was a member of old Eureka Typographical Union in this city and took out a traveling card some forty years ago and departed for British Columbia and Alaska, where he has been ever since, paid this city a short visit during the past week, and renewed acquaintances with many old-timers.

Spokane Falls Typographical Union No. 193 has an insurgent candidate for president. At the meeting of the union, which was held in Carpenters' Hall, last Sunday afternoon, a motion was made and carried by a unanimous vote, naming Fred Barker as a candidate for president of the International Typographical Union, against the incumbent, James M. Lynch. Mr. Barker has been a member of the Spokane union for many years, and was a delegate from this city to the last convention of the International Typographical Union at San Francisco, last summer, where he lead the insurgent forces in several sharp skirmishes against the old guard. Mr. Barker will have the active backing of the Spokane Union, and will make a spirited contest for election. He also has assurances of good support from many other local unions in all parts of the country—east, west, north and south.—Spokane "Labor World."

Frank Corey lost his wife, through death, on December 27th, and on New Year's Day his uncle, J. H. Corey, of Alameda, passed away.

A Tacoma member who is in the Home at Colorado Springs, in a lengthy communication to the secretary of that union, in which he thanks the members for a Christmas remembrance, says: "I don't think any other union except Seattle and San Francisco gave so much to their members in the Home." Speaks well of the Pacific Coast.

Many members of San Francisco Union will remember Sam Murray, who spent some time in this city in 1903. He almost walked "Diagram" King to death. The following is taken from the "Australasian Typographical Journal," and shows that Sam is some traveler: "Sam Murray, who recently visited Australia from Durban, South Africa, and spent some time in Perth, Adelaide, Hobart, Melbourne and Sydney, kept a record of the distances he has traveled since leaving New York on February 9, 1910. Up to the time he reached Durban on return from Australia he had covered 44,000 miles, and by the time he reaches his starting point he will have traversed 65,000 miles of land and water.

After negotiations extending over a period of five months an agreement was entered into between the Newspaper Publishers' Association, representing the daily newspapers, and Typographical Union No. 174, whereby composing room employees will receive one dollar per week increase from January 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, and an additional one dollar from July 1, 1913, to December 31, 1914. This will bring the weekly wage scale for the first period up to \$28 for day men and \$31 for night men, and for the second period \$29 for day men and \$32 for night men. At the same meeting the union adopted a new scale for compositors in book and job offices, providing for an increase from \$20 to \$21 per week for the present year, \$22.50 for 1913, and \$24 for 1914.

The scale committee is shaping matters so that some definite report will be made to the next meeting of the union. The rush of business prevented a report at the last meeting.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 95 Steuart.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 51 Steuart.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glove Workers—Meet Saturday afternoon before 15th of month, 149 Second; Miss B. Haraldson, secretary, 780 59th st., Oakland.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Foresters' Hall, 172 Golden Gate ave.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Jewelry Workers No. 31—Meet 2d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, secretary, 443 Franklin.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Fridays, 316 14th.
Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 22 Ninth.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at Continental Hotel, Thursdays, at 11:30; Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.
Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

Notes in Union Life

The Teamsters' Union No. 85 has signed an agreement with the Draymen's Association of San Francisco, which guarantees a shorter work-day and pay for all overtime for the next two years.

The annual election of officers of the Joint Council of Teamsters of San Francisco will be held on Monday evening, January 22d.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union has appointed the following committee on revision of constitution and by-laws: W. G. Rusk, Roy Stephenson, F. B. Williams and George Long.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 633 has elected these officers: President, W. L. Rhys; vice-president, M. P. Hoy; recording secretary, W. E. Small; inspector, R. M. Reed; treasurer, George Flatley; financial secretary, William Coyle; foreman, W. Honan; second inspector, T. E. Grigsby; trustee, N. R. Baylor; executive board, C. Frye, W. J. Hays, George Flatley, N. R. Baylor, G. C. Finn, P. C. Collier, R. W. McAllister; press secretary, T. Cummings.

The semi-annual meeting of the Beer Bottlers' Union will be held in San Francisco during the week of January 28th. Delegates will be in attendance from various parts of the State. On the night preceding the opening of the conference the local union of beer bottlers will give a dance in Brewery Workers' Hall.

Al Condrotte has tendered his resignation as business agent of the Bartenders' Union. At the meeting of the union Monday night there were five initiations, the same number of reinstatements, eight applications, and \$64 paid in sick benefits.

First nominations for the various offices of the Labor Council will be made at the meeting tonight. Nominations may also be made at the meeting on January 19th. Candidates are not very numerous, and it is probable there will be but few contests for the offices to be filled.

During the past week the number of deaths reported among trade unionists has been very low, only two having reached this office: Edward P. Lynch of the riggers and stevedores, Amund Johannsen of the marine firemen.

Thomas F. Monahan, 33 years of age, died in Los Angeles during the past week. The remains were shipped to this city for interment. Mr. Monahan was the brother of Mrs. Andrew J. Gallagher, wife of the secretary of the Labor Council.

The Journeymen Horseshoers' Union, No. 25, will give its twentieth anniversary ball in Saratoga Hall on Saturday evening, February 10th. The following officers were installed: President, Edward Maloney; vice-president, E. Nichols; financial secretary, J. Hayes; recording secretary, Patrick Joyner; corresponding secretary, G. Friedhofer; treasurer, P. Smith; sergeant-at-arms, T. Dillon; auditing committee—T. Diack, F. Firstbrook and C. Evans.

The Stablemen's Union has elected these officers: President, Joseph Riley; vice-president, James Sutherland; recording secretary, William Matheson; secretary-treasurer, M. J. Regan; business agent, Thomas Crandall; delegates to Labor Council—A. L. Carlson, W. Matheson; trustees—Carl Nelson, A. Pearson; delegates to Label Section—A. Carlsen, J. Hurley.

Beer Wagon Drivers' Union has elected the following officers: General secretary, T. E. Hannahan; general treasurer, Arthur Campbell; finance committee—G. Stover, W. Colthurst and L. Burns.

Following are the new officers of Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 7: President, W. Uffmann; vice-president, R. Zink; trustees—P. O'Brien, G. Shearer, A. Vogt; finance committee—F. Hornung, J. Kotz, E. Rupp; joint local executive board—P. O'Brien, R. Zink, A. Floegler, W. Uffmann; executive committee—P. O'Brien, E. Rupp, O. Drammer and W. Uffmann.

CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES.

By Norman Duxbury.

Much has been said and written about the ever-rising cost of living, newspapers and magazines have pointed out many contradictory reasons; the trusts, high railroad rates, high wages and high tariff have been named by some, while Wall street with its grasping, life-destroying financial anarchy, with its train of suicides and bank crashes; business failures and consequent loss is commonly blamed, and our financial system with its wealth rapidly concentrating in fewer hands undoubtedly does result in poverty and misery for the workers, but in countries where trusts are unknown, where wages are low and where no protective tariff protects the employer at the expense of the worker we see the same movement against the high cost of the necessities of life. In fact it is in Europe and even Asia that conditions are more acute than in America. There are bread riots in Vienna, food riots in France. Portugal has overturned its government and Holy Russia is seething with half-starved discontents. From Germany comes news of strife. Sweden is in revolt and Great Britain is throbbing with a life movement and imminently near another great industrial upheaval, and in every country where gold is the medium of exchange the workers are crying out that their wages will no longer buy back the necessities of life.

An investigation by the Bureau of Labor shows the greatest increase is on farm products so it is not altogether the trusts. The milk supply of Chicago, controlled by the milk trust, is cheaper than in New York where competition with its waste makes the cost greater than where one distributing system more economically and efficiently does the work. The fact is that the greater economy of operation by the trust accounts for the profit and fortunes they make; oil

is much cheaper than before Rockefeller piled up his huge fortune by forming a trust and it is the great increase of economy due to invention and operation that has been generally monopolized by the trust.

This cheapness of production due to machinery, to invention and to economy of operation has not benefited the workers; big business has hogged it all. Now this cheapness of production applies also to the production of gold. We now mine gold with less expenditure of labor than ever before and gold, like every other product, is worth its cost in labor power and will buy back just its equivalent in labor power, so clearly it is the lower labor cost of gold caused by cheaper production that is primarily and steadily forcing up the cost of things. If the rate of wages goes up with cheaper production all is well; but wages have not gone up in proportion, and with capital organizing quicker than labor the fights on the industrial field are no longer in favor of the workers, their members competing with machine and with each other for a job are against them and they are forced into the political field where numbers are their strength, and it is here that the fight must be made for a better, more just and nobler system of securing to each, all that is earned. The present way is a relic of barbarism, of the time when skins were the medium of exchange, and it should be relegated to limbo together with the wage system and make way for the social organization where the means of production are owned and operated by the people and for the benefit of humanity.

A traveler asked of a negro: "How long will it take me to reach Knoxville?" The answer was: "Dat all depends on how yuh trabble. Ef yuh go by ox team it 'ill take yuh all day! ef yuh go by de kyahs it 'ill take yuh a houn; ef yuh go by de telegraph, yuh's dar now!"

DELEGATE'S REPORT.

On Friday night last Delegate Johannsen, who represented the Labor Council at the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor, rendered a most excellent report of the action of the convention on various matters coming before it. The report was a lengthy one and owing to limited space only a brief synopsis can be here given.

Concerning the report of President Gompers he says that it dealt with all matters affecting labor in a most thorough and comprehensive manner, and that it treated the judiciary and injunctions at great length, but no change from the former course was advised.

The Triangle Shirtwaist factory fire was pointed out as an accident that could have been avoided had the laws dealing with fire-escapes been complied with. It was recommended that all State Federations and central bodies give specific attention to the enforcement of such laws as have for their purpose the safety of life and limb.

James Duncan's report as delegate to the Budapest Secretariat was highly commended by Delegate Johannsen. Mr. Duncan invited the Secretariat to hold a meeting in San Francisco in 1915, and the invitation was received and will be considered at the next conference. He also did what he could to advertise the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The report suggested that the Council secure a number of copies of Duncan's report, which was ordered printed in pamphlet form.

The report says that at no previous convention were decisions on jurisdiction disputes so decisive as at the Atlanta gathering, many organizations being peremptorily ordered to get together, and that while our country is a large one, it is not large enough to permit of two organizations of one craft.

The delegate stated that from all appearances the Civic Federation resolutions were brought before the convention mainly for the purpose of giving the United Mine Workers a chance to thresh out their differences on the floor of the convention, and that this prevented to a very large extent the discussion of the merits and demerits of the Civic Federation, together with the fact that the resolutions demanded and commanded that no member of any union could attain membership in the National Civic Federation, and that believing this to be an unwarranted interference and invasion of the liberties of the general membership he voted against the resolutions.

The convention went on record in favor of having all naval vessels for the United States constructed in the Government navy yards.

The Electrical Workers' controversy was disposed of by urging Mr. Reid to carry out the provisions of the joint agreement reached at Rochester by referring it to a referendum vote, and thus amalgamate the two organizations into one comprehensive brotherhood of electrical workers. Mr. Johannsen says he voted with the minority because the sentiment in the local Council seems to favor the Reid faction, although this faction, according to reports of committees to the convention, failed to carry out the spirit of the agreement entered into.

The convention instructed the executive council to make a thorough investigation of the Homestead Mining Company, William Randolph Hearst being charged with sole responsibility for the conditions prevailing there.

The convention favored prohibiting enlisted men in the army and navy coming into competition with civilians in business and callings, this being designed especially with reference to musicians.

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